JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY BERALD, published every day in the year Founcents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We de not return rejected communications.

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyp ing and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at th

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway near Bi NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Pourteenth street near Sixt GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

DODWORTU'S HALL, 806 Broadway. -- PROFESSOR HARTE

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 555 Breadway, opposition Metropolitan Hotel—In their Ethiopian Breenrain Energy, Binging, Dancing and Burlingurs.—Mathonismowers or Falling Stabs.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Westwenty-fourth street.—Bunwontut's Minstrants.—Stratopian instruments. Ballade, Bunlusques, &c. A. Thip to the

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway opposite the New York Hotel.—In THEIR SONGE, DANCES, ECCENTRICITES, &c.—EXCURSION ASOUND THE WORLD. A TROUBLE BOMB LEGACY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery. -- CONTY YOUALISM-NEGRO MINISTREASY BALLEY DIVERTIALEMENT. &c. -- THE FAIRINS OF THE BUDSON. CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, as Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laudhaue Envertainments, Cours of Salley, 40. Female Clerks in Washington.

BROOKLYN; ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ZAMPA, THE BRIDE

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brootlyn.-

HOOLEY'S OPER A HOUSE, Brooklyn .- ETRIOPIAN MIR-STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Wolfsonn's

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.

LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MIGROSCOPE twice
daily. HEAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PROSET. Open from 3
A.M. IIII DP. M.

New York, Friday, November 23, 1866.

THE NEWS

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have special telegrams from ladrid and Rome, with a general news report dated to

John H. Surratt, the Lincoln assassin conspirator, he been identified serving in the Papal Zouaves, in or near Rome, under the name of John Watson. He was arrested on demand of United States Minister King. Surrati broke from his guard, jumped down a precipice and es-caped into the Italian terfitory. The Italian government

is on the siert to effect his recepture.

A Madrid report says the King of Prussia has written to the Pope, offering "protection" to his Holiness.

The London Times affects a sneer at the promise of the United States Tressury to pay the government bonds in

Lord Stanley, the foreign Secretary of England, upholds, as it appears, the seixure of the ex-rebel Amer

The Hungarian Diet is in session. The Austrian re-script asks the members to remove the "difficulties in the way of unity" and the autonomy of the kingdom will be re-established.

The legislators of Crete deny that the Christians have

submitted to the Turks.

Consols closed in London at 90%, for money, November 21. United States five-twenties were at 70%.

The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged on November 21. Middling uplands fourteen pence. Breadauffs firmer. Provisions declining.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session yester-day. The committee appointed to consider the nomina-tion of Mr. Isaac Bell as Street Commissioner reported adversely to his appointment, on the ground, that he has been an active politician for years, and they think it unwise to invite him to leave his present position, with the duties of which he is perfectly conversant and where

the report of the Joint Committee appointed to confer with the United States government in reference to the purchase of the lower end of the Park as a site for the new Post office. The amendment made to the report by of five hundred thousand dollars, was opposed, and the sum of 750,000 named. That amendment was laid upon the table, and further action in the matter was deferre

ard of Supervisors yesterday filled the vacano occasioned in that body by the death Mr. Purty by the election of G. N. Bermann as one of its members. Other business of smaller importance engaged the attention of the Board till they adjourned.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday for the pur-

se of memorializing Congress on the subject of the cot-tax. A report on the subject was read by the chairman, and a committee was appointed to prepare the Another meeting of the Convention of Life Insurance

eld yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, and after a very long session a constitution was adopted and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The organization is called "The Chamber of Life nce of the United States." Another meeting will

be held this morning.

The Protestant Episcopal churches of Long Island met.

Reacklyn yesterday in joint convention at Grace chrob. Brooklyn. The subject of a division of the diocese and the establish-

ment of cheap schools was discussed, and two donations of \$1,000 each made for the latter purpose.

It is reported that prominent radicals belt a cancer in Philadelphia on the 20th, when articles of impeachment against the Fresident were drawn up, and will be sub-mitted to a republican caucus of the members of Congress soon after the reassembling in Washington.

The Retrenchment Committee now setting in Wast ington have discovered facts implicating high and re sible parties under the government in the cot

The ship Mercury arrived at this port on Wednesday with cholers on board, thirty-three deaths having occurred on the voyage. She was detained at the Lower

o the position of United States Senator from that States

for the long term, commencing next March.

Two young officers of the household of the Prince of Higo, a potentate of the Japanese empire, are sopositning

A slight fall of snow occurred yesterday in this city, and also in Philadelphia, Poughkeepere, Buffalo, and at other points. The weath t was clear and bracing.

A large annexation meeting was held in Kingston. C. W., on Wednesday night, in which annexation with the United States, on the terms proposed by the fast Congreen, was recommended, and the provincial cabinet was severely handled for leaving the country without a now-ordment. The appeal for new trials in the cases of Lynch and the other condemned prisoners was entered yesterday and will probably be greated. A petition is estile the Alabama claims. Wiltery movements are quite active. The volunteers are enraged at the recent wholesale pardoning of prisoners. Two trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad collided near Don Rivers and nor eral persons were injured.

rumored in conservative or the at New Colors that Governor Wells will be improveded as the same bling of the Louisiana Legislature, on the charge of ar empting to subvert the State government

perior Court yesterday, by James M. Thomas a. apublicae politician, against Captern James C Speight, of the Metropolitan Police, for sheger lates ent. Several mitnemes wars team ust and

the case was adjourned until this morning. The damages A case is now being tried before Judge Sutherland, in

the Supreme Court, Chambers, to determine what con-stitutes a "man of color." The Board of Registers of the Second district, Eighteenth ward, refused to register the Second district, Eighteenth ward, retused to register James A. Darnall, on the ground that he was a colored man and had not the requisite property qualification, and this suit was brought to compel the board to show cause why he should not be registered. The relator's counsel said that his client was dark complex loned, but that might be the result of a billious attack. The case as adjourned until next Monday.

with implication in the recent Brooklyn distillery frau da, were before Commissioner Newton yesterday, but owing to the absence of counsel for the accused were adjourned until to-day. Another distillery was selzed on Wednesday in Williamsburg, where apparently another shrewd scheme was going on to outwit the law. The still and distillery are kept in a seemingly unfinished condition, and the owners intimate that they will take out a license as soon as they finish repairing their catablishment. But the officers discovered a still in full

The case of the alleged privateer Meteer was up before Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court
yesterday, on a pro forms discussion as to fixing a day
for hearing argument in the case in connection with
Judge Betts' decision condemning the vessel. The
United States District Attorney was in favor of letting the case go at once, without argument in the Circuit Court, to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. This will, in all probability, be the course adopted.

The trial of Eugene J. Fergus for the murder of Pat-

rick McGuann, on the 6th of August last, in Furma street, Brooklyn, was commenced yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The evidence for the ion was completed, and the trial will probably

A public school teacher in South Boston recently com News from Mexico by the way of San Francisco says hat another force had left El Panas to attack Durango. The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society commenced a session in Philadelphia yesterday, when a potition pray-ing for the impeachment of the President was read.

was destroyed by fire on the New York and Eric Raiload on Tuesday, near Adrian.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer

Erin, Captain Cutting, will sail at noon to-morrow (Satur day), from pier No. 47 North river, for Queenstown and There was great excitement in Wall street yesterday,

and gold declined to 137%. The stock market was in a state of panic and heavy sacrifices were made, but at the close both gold and stocks showed increasing firmness, the fall having apparently exhausted itself.

General trade was about as dull as possible yesterday.

The continued decline in the gold premium exerted a most unfavorable influence on commercial values, and as a rule, merchandise and produce was decidedly in

buyer's favor. The course of trade was very irregula and prices all day were more or less nominal. Cotton opened at previous prices, but subsequently declared with no buyers, even at a material concess Coffee was quiet. Naval stores inactive. Petroleum neglected and nominal, and dry goods heavy and slow of sale. On 'Change flour was dull and 15c. a 30c. lower.
Wheat was nominally 3c. a 5c. lower. Corn declined 2c.
a 3c., with a moderate demand. Oats were dull and depressed. Pork ruled moderately active and a shade casier. Beef was more active, but at a slight decline.
Lard was quiet and a triffe lower. Whiskey was duit and seminat. Freight were quiet. inat. Freights were quiet.

Restoration by One Plan or Another the National Necessity.

Restoration of the Southern States without delay is necessary both in a political point of view and for the material interests of the country. If it cannot be brought about in one way it must in another. The politicians may wish to keep the question open for party or political purposes, but the mass of the people do not-they want it closed up. The continued exclusion of so large and such an important part of the country from restoration and representation at Washington has political danger in it, is a great strain upon our institutions and form of government, and is calculated to paralyze the productive power of the South as well as the commercial and material interests of the North. There is, in truth, great danger every way in such an anomalous and unnatural state of things. We must have prompt restoration at any cost and by all means-not two, three or more years hence, not after the next Presidential election, but, if possible, before the term of the present Congress shall expire next March.

We have seen in history that the richest and wilderness under paralyzing political circum stances. The South, with all its natural resources, might become so. In all probability the productions of that section of the country, which have been declining very much since the war, would become less next year, still less the year after, and so on till general ruin would follow, if restoration be delayed. All the best portion of the population that could get away would leave; ambition, which is the great incentive to industry and action, would be destroyed, and capital would turn aside from a country so situated. Shall we suffer this part of our territory, richer and with more varied productions than India, to be thus destroyed? Shall we jeopardize our free republican institutions by keeping half the continent and nearly a sented condition and under despotic rule? No statesman or patriot, nor any one who has studied history to advantage, would wish to see such a state of things.

Taking it for granted, then, that the mass of our citizens-that the people of the Northearnestly desire a speedy restoration of the South to its former relations in the Union, the

question arises, how is this to be accomplished? We hoped, beretofore, that the constitutional amendment might be adopted and thus settle the matter. The people of the North declared in the recent elections that to be the plan of settlement. It would have been a safe, ready and easy mode of restoration. But it does not appear that this can be carried through. Three-fourths of the States must adopt the amendment before it can become a part of the constitution. All the Southern States refuse to adopt it, and therefore the overwhelming popular majority in the Northern States in its favor is rendered powerless. It is even doubtful if a sufficient number of new States could be erected to carry the amendment while the South bolds out. Besides the attempt to overrale the South in this way would cause great delay, which, as we have said, would be highly injurious and danger-

What, then, can be done? Clearly this: If the South will not accept restoration on the terms offered through the constitutional amendment, restoration ought to be forced upon them in some other way by Congress. This seems to us the only alternative. The interests of the North-of the whole country-yes, the interests of the South as well as of the North-demand it. It is folly to talk of the rights of the Southern States. We are in a quasi state of war; the war is not closed up while these

pletely under the power and at the mercy of the North. The will of the Northern people, and consequently of Congress, as representing the Northern people, is the absolute law in the case. The South has placed itself in its present excluded situation and must bear the consequences. All appeals to former constitu-tional rights are useless, if even a strict techni-cal interpretation of the constitution might seem to favor them, because the war powerthe power of the conqueror over the conquered-is superior to everything else. We may regret that restoration has not been brought about or could not be reached under other circumstances; but that is not the quee tion now; we have to deal with facts; we have to take things as they are and make the most

therefore, that it is best for Congress, as soon as it shall assemble, to legislate for the entire and complete reconstruction of the Southern States. The President has tried his plan, from the best motives, doubtless, and it has failed. The people have not accepted it. Now let Congress begin anew at the foundation. Let an act granting universal amnosty and universal suffrage be passed under the war power. Let the Southern States be immediately recon structed on this basis. Let the whole machinery of government spring into action upon it, and then let the members and Senators from every Southern State be forthwith admitted to Congress. This would be practical, early and complete restoration. Our political troubles would be at an end. As far as the South is concerned that section would have a larger number of members in Congress than ever. It would control the negro vote for years, and in time to come the white population would grow so largely over the negro that there would be no danger from negro suffrage. The most levelling radicals of the North would be disarmed in their hostility, and, the cause of trouble being removed, we should have peace. This is, we believe, the most logical, safe and prompt method of restoration under the circumstances. We hope Congress will adopt it and let us have a thoroughly restored Union before next March. It will save the South and give universal prosperity to the whole country.

THE CHARTER ELECTION-THE TRICKS OF TAMMANY .- The charter election, in which the people will be called upon to make choice of the chief financial officer of the city government, will take place in less than two weeks from to-day, and no party has yet put in the field a candidate who is fit to occupy the position or who can command sufficient strength to render his success probable. The Tammany primaries have been held, and the list of delegates shows that it is the intention of the "ring" to spring the nomination of Brennan upon the city at the eleventh hour, in the hope that there will not be sufficient time left to unite the respectable and independent portion of the electors in opposition. It is now well known that the pretended withdrawal of Bren-nan was a trick designed to silence his opponents, and that a desperate effort will be me by the "ring" to retain their hold upon the important office of Comptroller. The action of the various outside organizations in nominating candidates who stand no chance of an elec tion encourages Hoffman, Sweeney, Tweed & Co. to persist in their policy of holding on to

Brennan, and gives them some hope of success. In furtherance of this scheme the "ring" still retain possession of the Street Commisdoner's Department, with their most competent manager, Tweed, at its bead. The Board of Aldermen reject Mr. Isaac Bell on the impudent pretence that they object to him as being a "politician," and the Mayor will no doubt make another nomination designed to leave the control of the department in the hands of Deputy Tweed until after election.

It is now time for the citizens to move in the matter. They may rest satisfied that it is the design of Tammany to renominate Brennan. fairest portion of the earth may become a Nothing but the demonstrated certainty of his defeat will deter them from putting him into the field, and should they despair of the success of their trick, they will select some other candidate equally objectionable. Let the independent citizens and taxpayers unite on a good man, and his success is certain. It is very desirable that the office of Comptroller should now be filled acceptably to the taxpayers and by an incumbent who is free from any complication with the men who have so long misgoverned the city. The next Comptroller should be one who will be willing to co-operate with the Legislature in any effort to secure to New York an honest and economical government and who will not offer any factious opposition to the measures of reform which will be demanded of our representatives at Albany.

LORD DERBY'S APTER-DINNER SPRECH .-- In Lord Derby's post-prandial oration at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London the other day, he stated that the Atlantic cable had established England as mistress of the seas. He did not definitely state, however, whether it was of the bottom of the sea, where the cable lies, she was mistress, or of the surface, where she used to "rule the waves"-in song. Lord Derby ought to know, after the events of the late war, that this country is bound to be the mistress of the seas in a very few years, if she is not so already, with or without the Atlantic cable; but it is very well for the Premier to keep up the spirits of the British people by still claiming for them the supremacy of the ocean, in an after-dinner speech, racy, no doubt, with allusions to "hearts of oak." "the fing that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," and other pleasant remi-niscences of Dibden and other nantical minstrels; but nothing can prevent the United States from becoming the great naval Power of the world.

There is in the language of Lord Derby's speech a most friendly feeling towards this country, which we are quite willing to reciprocate and preserve upon one condition, and that is the immediate payment of the money due to us for the damage done our comme by the Confederate pirates sent out from English ports. The settlement of the Alabams claims is indispensable to that cordiality of sentiment which the British Cabinet so much

A RUMORED BARGAIN.—It is rumored that the A dermanic "ring," who yesterday rejected the name of Mr. Isaac Bell as Street Commis sioner, have promised to confirm any other nomination the Mayor may make, provided he States remain unrestored, and they are com- will pledge the Presidency of the Croton

Aqueduct Board to one of their number Alderman Ignatius Flynn. It is to be hoped that no such bargain has been concluded. The Croten Aqueduct Department has hitherto escaped the contamination of the "ring" and has been managed for the good of the city and to the satisfaction of the public. If it is now to be used in the trading operations of the squabbling operators of the "ring," we hope the Legislature will take all control over the department out of the hands of the city government

The Ocean Yacht Race and Its Beneficial

Amid the general chorus of congratulations upon the pluck and the enterprise of American yachtmen, as displayed in the recent races to Cape May and in the arrangements for an ocean sweepstakes from New York to Cowes during the cold and stormy month of December, we hear but one discordant voice. It is that of a copperhead contemporary, which, having opposed the war for the Union and the restoration of the Union, is very naturally antagonistic to anything national. The navigator of the "elbows of the Mincio formed by the sympathies of youth," is of course better acquainted with the Atlantic and its dangers than those older but less experienced sailors who have crossed the ocean oftener than he has seen sait water. Speaking with authority, therefore, and not as the Scribes, this horse marine is able to declare that it is no great feat to sail from New York to England n December, that the winds will be calm and the waves as smooth as glass and that the ocean race is a mere game for money-no more hazardous or exciting than the rolling of two rain drops down a window pane. The tempests of the mid-ocean and snow squalls of the British channel are nothing to him. Not intending to go in any of the yachts, he can contemplate these matters with perfect complacency and write caustic criticisms upon one or two of the yacht owners who cannot accompany their vessels on account of business duties or family obliga-

We should be disposed to place a great deal more reliance upon the pleasant predictions of our copperhead contemporary did not events so often fiatly contradict him. He railed against the war, as he now rails against the ocean yacht race; but the war was a success after all. He decided, in advance of the people, that all the recent elections were to go against the republicans and in favor of the democrats; but the elections went just the other way, and the democratic party is finally dead and buried. He insisted that the "ring" of Associated Managers was to rule the metropolis and that all the independent managers, headed by the unrivalled Grau, were to fail dismally; but the "ring" is breaking up, resorting to immoral spectacles and leaving the theatrical business, while the independent managers, now largely in the majority, are having crowded houses nightly, and Ristori, who was specially singled out for attack, and who makes her farewell speech at her farewell benefit to-night, has drawn larger audiences, under Grau's able management, than any other artiste who ever .visited this country. These circumstances, with others that might be mentioned, convince us that our copperhead contemporary is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, and that he knows as little about yachting as he does about war, politics, theatricals or journalism. The only result of his sneers, thus far, has been to increase the popular interest in the first great American ocean race and to cause the merchants of this city to broach the project of subscribing a purse of one hundred thousand dollars for the yachts now entered.

On the other hand, we hear from every side

the most encouraging accounts of the beneficial effects which the excitement about the ocean race has already produced. In Boston the leading gentlemen have held a meeting to form a yacht club. In Philadelphia a movement is on foot to increase the membership of and to procure larger yachts than those which now skim about the river and contend for little prizes in catboat contests. In Baltimore a yacht club will soon be organized upon a national basis. Other seaboard cities will take action in regard to this matter presently, and we have reason to hope that before another year has passed a grand ocean sweepstakes will be opened for American yachts and that the yachtmen of every seaport, from Portland to New Orleans, will struggle for the prize. The victory of the America over the English fleet created a mania for yachting which gave new life to the New York Yacht Club and led to the present marked improvement in yachting, and we anticipate that the approaching ocean race, inaugurating a new era of the marine sports of this country, will lead to the establishment of similar clubs all along the coast. Hitherto gentlemen have been rather more disposed to spend their money upon fast horses than upon fast yachts. The reports that yachts which attempted to cross the ocean in the most favorable weather have been five days under water, or have arrived in port almost total wrecks, did much to encourage this indifference to yachting. But we believe that the December sweepstakes will prove that American yachts, keel or centre board, are as safe and as seaworthy, if properly handled, as the largest ships, and that hundreds of American gentlemen will hereafter keep their yachts as they now keep their carriages. The spice of danger suits the American character precisely, and the expense will be more than compensated by the enjoyment. How beneficial such a state of affairs will be to our ship builders and to all others concerned in fitting out vessels is quite evident. We leave our copperhead contemporary to explain, if he can, how all these facts coincide with his statement that the ocean race amounts to nothing more than a private wager between three gentle

THE MEXICAN MISSION.—That portion of the press which discusses the important Mexican ission takes it up in a quite erroneous way, giving the whole credit of the measure to the State Department and Mr. Seward. There can be no greater mistake. The State Department has blundered on hopelessly in the Mexican muddle for four years, and would have blundered on as hopelessly for an indefinite length of time and never touched the key-note of settlement. The present negotiation originated with the President, and has taken its tone entirely from his straightforward, positive mind. Mr. Seward seems to have done one thing in | duced by the

the matter, however. He has, apparently, made provision in the negotiation for many jobs; and it may prove that he has given it a greater weight in that sort of commodity than can carry. The jobs, whatever they areexpress jobs, California jobs and all—are his part of the diplomacy. Undoubtedly they constitute a weak point in our case; and if this attempt to settle the trouble shall fail, the failure will be due entirely to the fact that the Commissioners were embarrassed with this new difficulty-that is, it will be due to Mr. Seward's part of the diplomacy. It is announced that now that the Mexican negotiation has reached a definite point in its progress, M. Montholon, the French Minister, leaving Washington, will go to Lisbon, a point ordinarily of no great note, but that just now, and in view of new complications in Europe, rises in dignity and interest and is likely very shortly to be a point of the greatest importance.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT OF OUR HARBOR AND COAST.—We have made frequent reference of late to the condition in which the coast is left by the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department; but remonstrance seems to be of little avail, and Commodore Shubrick takes no steps to remedy the evils which are daily complained of by our seamen. Every day for a month past the ship news column of the HERALD has contained notices of the drifting or total disappearance of buoys and lighthouse ships, counts of numerous disasters in consequence. It is well that accidents of a minor character only have resulted from this neglect of the Lighthouse Board. Let there be an appalling disaster in consequence of similar neglect to some one of the large European passenger steamers to this port, like that of the Evening Star in consequence of her defective machinery, and the Board will find itself roused by the indignation of the people from the lethargy into which they have lapsed. While the admirably lighted coast of England is being improved every season, (our columns yesterday contained official notice of the plucing of not less than eighteen buoys and lightships on the English coast), no effort is being made to improve either our coast or harbors, and our merchant marine is continually exposed on a coast of which they know nothing positive. Commodore Shubrick and his board should wake up to their duty or give place to more active men.

We hope our representatives in Congress will take an early opportunity to bring before that body the subject of the improvement of our coast and of New York harbor, by the deepening of Hell Gate channel, thus giving the English lines of steamers the advantage of the short route by Long Island Sound. When the overcrowded state of the lower part of the city forces business, as is being done every year, higher up-the island, a similar movement to accommodate the shipping will become necessary. With Hell Gate channel rendered safe and available for the largest vessels docks will be built on the East river, and business will tend in that direction, as it has done on the west side. This would tend to relieve the lower part of the olty and rapidly improve property in that direction. The advantages to be derived from the deepening of Hell Gate will be felt and should be appreciated now by every merchant, shipper, shipowner and property holder in the city, and the subject should be seriously thought of and actively advocated by them.

FINE ARTS.

The annual reception of the American Institute of Architects was held last evening at the Studio building, in Tenth street. This institute was incorporated in 1887. Its officers ere Richard Upjohn, President; R. M. Hunt and D. Lienau, Vice Presidents; R. G. Hatfield, Treasurer; Charies D. Gambrill, Recording Secretary and Librarian; H. H. Richardson, Corresponding Secretary; R. Upjohn, L. Eidletz, R. M. Hunt, D. Lienau, R. G. Hatfield, Calvert Vaux and H. Dudiey, Trustees. Instead of the usual dinner, the Institute this year preferred to give "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," in a conversations to which help friends as well as their brethren devoted to the sister arts of painting and soulpture were invited, an elegant supper and an exhibition as interesting, as it was noted and unique, of architectural designs. An imprompts exhibition, it consisted of only about one hundred and fifty pieces, but many of these were striking proofs of the rapid progress which architecture has made in this country within the past few years. Among the exhibitors we noticed the names of Alexander, Cady, Clinton, Draper, Dudley, Gambrill, Hatfield, Holly, R. M. Hunt, Lienau, Littell, Post, Potter, Renwick, Sands, Upjohn, Van Brunt, Vaux, Walter, Ware, Wight, Withers and Hatborne. The walts of the exhibition room were hung with designs of parks fountains, synagogues, churches, memorial buildings monasteries, tombs, schools, town houses, court houses nonsteries, tombs, schools, town houses, court houses, houses of refuge, armory drill rooms, fine art museums, libraries, villas, rursi cottages, city residences, buildings for banks, insurance companies, stores, bridges, all serts of structures in fine, except railway depets, where, according to our notion, American architecture has yet a chance of effecting something peculiarly appropriate and na should gladly dwell upon the designs of Upjohn, Vaux Hunt, Gambrill and Post, Wright, Cady, Dudley, Lienau Van Brunt and Vaux, and so eral other architects renown. Suffice it to say at present that we saw enou to convince us that in the direction of architecture, to convince us that in the direction of architecture, as well as of the other fine arts, encouraging progress has been made. When the suggestion of the Hunato shall have been adopted, and a Board of Public Works shall have been instituted, we feel sure that the architects of New York will not fail to lend their aid in correcting the wasteful abuses which now lead to the disfigurement of the finest streets of our metropolis and in elevating the standard of public taste throughout the land.

alluded, the pictures of Mr. Gambart's fifth exhibition of works by artists of the French, English and Flomish chools decorated the hall.

RECEPTION BY THE ECLECTIC CLUB.

The mansion recently secured by the Eclectic Club, who lately quitted their establishment at the corner of Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue, and were installed Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue, and were installed in a handgemer structure, located at the junction of Fifth avenue, and Twenty-sixth street, was last evening thrown order to the guests of the organization. The male friends of the club, apparently some four or five hundred in number, gathered at eight o'clock and strolled through the magnificent apartments to the sweet strains discoursed by a band of music. They visited the large salons on the first floor, the private dising rooms and well lighted billiard hall on the second, and stepped into the several card rooms on the third floor. The kitchess and passives were dely insecond, and stepped into the several cart third floor. The kitchens and panietes were duly inspected, and the modern conveniences, of the possession of which so many owners of property are agt to beast, were voted perfect. The furnishing of the dwelling. boast, were voted perfect. The furnishing of the dwellin the uphalatering of the apartments, the tufted carpet whereupon footfalls were inaudible, in turn elicited ti wasterapon footials were inaution, at the approbation of those connoisseurs and men of taste who, by past or perience, knew the requirements of a first class club house, and were therefore qualified to pass judgment upon the claims made by the Eclectic to the occupanc upon the claims made by the Ectecite to the occupancy of a first class lies do reission. The guests having been duly excerted over the premises, subsequently returned to the salon, whence they were unhered into the large dining room. There the social quanties of the throng were brought to light, when all were sented at a board graced with a carefully prepared collation, and freighted not disperse until a late hour, the friends of the Eccetto will please with the hearty welcome extended to them, and the members of the club highly satisfied with the success of the satisficationment and the good effect produced by the viewing of the house.

## WASHINGTON.

The Retrenchment Committee Investigating the Cotton Frauds.

Influential Government Officials Said to be Implicated.

Radicals in Philadelphia Proparing the Articles of Impeachment Against the President.

Wassimoros, Nov. 23, 1886.

Invostigation of the Cotton Frauda Partic
High in Authority Implicated.

The Retronchment Committee, which is now holds
its sessions in this city, has been busity engaged to di
investigating the cotton frauds. The invostigation is
the effect of implicating parties cocupying high as
influential positions under the government with the
frauds. The committee has made some automatic
developments in this regard. A great deal of frau
more than at first supposed, has been practised upon it
government and citizens of the South by the cotte
agents. It appears that these agents were in the has agents. It appears that these agents were in the habit of conflocating large quantities of cotton in the name of the government, and after it had remained in their hands for a short time they would turn it over to an outside party, who sold it and divided the proceeds with the agents. Another game which was resorted to extensively by these men was to release the cotton upon the paytinue their investigation of this matter several days Large numbers of witnesses have been called here from different sections of the country to testify in relation testiness frauds. The committee will meet again to-morrow.

The Impeachment of the President.

We have a report here that prominent radicals had a meeting in Philadelphia on the 20th inst, at which articles of impeachment against the President.

articles of impeachment against the President were pre-pared. They are to be submitted to a caucus of re-publican members of Congress on the Saturday preced-ing the meeting of Congress. The names of the parties attending the caucus in Philadelphia will be furnished in

A special Cabinot Meeting.
A special meeting of the Cabinot was called by the President to-day. The meeting was fully attended, and continued from about half-past two until four o'clock. continued from about balf-past two until four o'clock. The session was hold, it is said, to dispose of the public business which had accumulated on account of the usual session having been omitted on Tuesday last, in consequence of the President's visit to Baltimore to attend

the Masonic celebration.

A Wet Blanket for Office Seckers.

The publication is made, apparently by authority, is the National Republican of this morning, that the President is necessarily engaged upon important public matters, preparatory to the assembling of Congress, and will have no time until after the meeting of that body to give the slightest attention to applicants for office. All such matters are referred to the heads of the different departments. Office seckers and their friends can save themselves much time, labor and expense by acting upon the above hint, and will relieve the President from the unpleasant necessity of declining to entertain and examine their applications. It is a physical impossibility for him to prepare his Message

Appropriations of the Last Commons, The following Items of appropriation have just officially compiled from the acts passed at the late ign of Congress:—

Fortifications and other works of defence.
Completion of public works.

Army fet the year sheling June 30, 1867.

Legislative, accountive and judicial expenses
for the year ending June 30, 1867.

Consular and diplomatic expenses for the year
ending June 30, 1867.

Indian Department, year ending June 30, 1867

Sundry civil expenses, year ending June 30, 1867

1867.

Befolencies for the year ending June 30, 1867

Miscollaneous.

The Treeps Around Washington.
Much misapprehenses seems to exist throughout the
country in regard to the number of troops now on duty
within the department of Washington, and it has been
variously stated at from fifteen hundred to twenty thouand. Prominent officers, who have been for years on supposed to possess correct information on the subject have stated the force in this department to be nearly twenty thousand. An extract from an official return

however, gives the number of troops he

Md., 150; Fort Washington, 50; Fort Whipple, 150; Battery Rogers, 150; Fort Foot, 150, and rendezvous of distribution, 900. Total, 3,650. Fourth Day of the Races.
The fourth race on the National Course took place t day. The horses contesting were Polly Ann and the Baltimore Colt, both pacers. The race was for a purse of \$500, one mile and repeat, under saddle. Polly Ann was the winner. Time—First heat, 2:37; second heat, second heat—pamely, in thirty-three second

Appointment by the President.
The President has appointed Edward Uhl, of Net
York, United States Consul at Guntemaia.
The Rights of Colored Steldlers to Bounty.

At a conference between the Second Comptroller and Second Auditor in relation to bounty in cases of colored troops, it was decided that proof of freedom on the 19th of April, 1861, should be no longer required, but full effect given to the law of Congress approved June 18, 1866, and the soldier accorded the beasts of the presumption if the contrary did not appear upon the master rolls, and the bounty sliowed, if otherwise entitled. The Scould Auditor has decided that where discharged Scoud Auditor has decided that where discharged colored soldiers have applied or may hereafter apply to bis office for any arrearages of pay not paid on final discharge, or for any bounty provided by the act of July 22, 1861, he will also allow in the settlement of such claims the additional bounty provided by the act of July 28, 1860, if such bounty shall be found due.

Obsequies of Captain Walker.
Captain William Walker, of the United States navy,
who died in New York, was to day buried from his

A California Pioneer in Washington. General John A. Sutter, the California pioneer, is now in this city endeavoring to get a claim against the gerernment allowed. It will be remembered that it was upon the General's farm that gold was first discovered.

The Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians Poace

able.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday received a communication from Colonel Wynkoop, agent for the Arapahoes and Cheyeunes. The letter was dated at Fort Rilsworth, November 12, and stated that the information telegraphed to various parts of the country from Leavenworth and Atchison, to the effect that depradations were being committed, and that war was threatened by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is without foundation. The country adjacent to the Smoky Hill route, which is

inhabited by these tribes, may be travelled through a present without fear of interruption by the Indiana.

The Northern District of Ohio Marshalship.
General George P. Estop denies that he is a candidate for the position of United States Marshal for the North

General Farnsworth, of Illinois; Colonel Whaley, of

West Virginis, and Hoa. Thaddens Sterens, of Paenayivanis, have arrived in the city.

Preparing the Capitol for Congress.

A host of workmen has been employed for some days
past in refitting and preparing the Capitol for the recep-

tion of Congress.

Morenade to Trensury Officials.

A screade by the marine hand was given this evening to Assistant Secretary Wm. E. Chandler and J. B. McCartee, Superintendent of the Treasury Building, by of the employee of the Tractury . Mr naving been called upon, made a few teemat, during which he stiluted to the present condition of affairs in the country, and endorsed the